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PITT ST. MURDER

TRIAL ON TO-DAY

Say Foreigner Gave Knockout

Drops to Countryman—

Body Found in Trunk.

The trial of Karol Dramevick, charged with murder, starts to-day before Judge Nott, in General Sessions, and in it an alleged conspiracy for the robbery of immigrants, finally resulting in the killing of Ivan Martysiewicz, will be unfolded.

Assistant District Attorney Wasservogel has been working on the case since Martysiewicz's body was found in a trunk in front of 45 Pitt st., December 27, 1913. He expects to show that the man was the victim of an organized band of foreigners who have been robbing their countrymen systematically for some time.

The man to be placed on trial to-day lived in an apartment in East 11th st., with three women, two of whom have made statements to Mr. Wasservogel, charging that he was in the habit of luring unsuspecting immigrants to his rooms, giving them knockout drops and robbing them. According to the women, the victims were usually too ignorant to appeal to the police, or if they did their stories sounded too improbable to be believed.

It is said that Martysiewicz was met at the pier, taken to the apartment, given wine to drink and engaged in conversation while the knockout drops were put in his glass. According to the information on which Dramevick was indicted, Martysiewicz was given too much and died.

Mr. Wasservogel says the women who lived in the apartment will be the chief witnesses for the prosecution. A taxicab driver, who claims that the defendant tried to get him to work for him, also will be placed on the stand.

REVIEW OF THE
WEEK IN FINANCE

Better Tone to Security
Trading—Money Here
Continues Easy.

RAILROADS ADJUST
THEIR FINANCES

Industry Ready for Revival if
Political Influences Did
Not Prevent.

Security trading came almost to a standstill early last week, but following the success of the Constitutional forces at Tampico the market became more active at higher prices. With Huerta's power crumbling and less reason to expect that the forces of the United States would again be engaged in actual hostilities, some of the more favorable influences that had been accumulating began to take effect. There has been little liquidation of late, but small sign of outside buying appeared on the advance. European trading in this market was of little consequence. Foreign houses were quiet, London accomplishing its settlement without much difficulty after help had been extended to houses involved in Canadian issues.

Throughout the business community the crop prospects have unquestionably produced a more hopeful feeling, which as yet has not shown itself in any large buying movement, though at some of the financial centres of the agricultural districts money is being withdrawn from the banks and loan rates are being advanced. If it were not for influences outside the normal sphere of commerce, such as uncertainty over Mexico, anti-trust legislation and doubt as to what is to be done in the railroad rate case, business men believe that trade conditions would rapidly be improved.

Trade Sentiment Improved.

This better sentiment prevails in the steel industry, according to trade publications, despite lowered prices for iron and finished steel and continued low bookings, and commercial agencies report a hopeful outlook in general trade. Bank clearings were diminished in volume, however, comparing unfavorably with the week preceding and with a year ago, and commercial failures increased. Building permits in April called for less expenditure than in the same month last year, and were slightly under March, 1914.

Some stimulus to business should come from a favorable decision in the freight rate case, if, as expected in Wall Street, the commission grants relief through allowing higher charges, instead of merely pointing out means of economy and efficiency. The actual benefit to the country through resumption of railroad buying is less important than that a sign should be given to the business community to indicate that government regulation does not mean unfair regulation. It is not impossible, however, under the announced plan of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the decision first handed down may be merely that the roads need more net revenue, with the question as to how this is to be obtained left indefinite.

Conferences of the ruling political parties at Washington have decided, in spite of the protests of the business community, that anti-trust legislation must be passed before Congress adjourns. This includes prohibition of holding companies in restraint of trade and of interlocking directorates, establishment of an interstate trade commission with power to investigate and advise, and regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the issuance of railroad securities. Legislation to establish a farm credit system has, it is believed, happily been postponed until the new banking act has become effective.

Financing the Railroads.

After long and unsuccessful negotiations with banking houses, directors of the Missouri Pacific announced a plan for extending the \$25,000,000 gold notes due on June 1. To the collateral on which the issue is based \$3,000,000 more bonds are to be added, and the rate of interest is to be increased from 5 to 6 per cent. It is to be hoped that after the present crisis in the road's affairs has been passed steps will be taken toward putting the financial affairs on a sounder basis that will allow its present efficient management, with the advantage of the great harvest expected and better treatment of railroads looked for, to keep the system from further difficulty.

Steps are being taken for the disentanglement of the Rock Island's complicated financial system, the holders of the different securities involved perfecting a plan to provide for immediate needs, and, again with the help of the hoped for bountiful crop, it is predicted that the underlying road can earn enough to put itself into condition. Though maintenance appropriations have been liberal on the Rock Island of late, there still remains much to be made up from the years preceding, as expert investigators have pointed out.

In the mean time better conditions prevail for railroad financing. The banking syndicate that took over the New Haven notes announced that the \$20,000,000 one-year collateral 6 per cent notes offered at 99 had been sold. An issue of \$35,000,000 one-year 4½ per cent collateral trust notes of the Baltimore & Ohio to retire \$20,000,000 of maturing notes and pay for improvements under way was oversubscribed on the day offered. The Boston & Maine, on the other hand, was obliged to extend further the notes that matured in February, as well as the issue due in July.

Foreign Bank Returns.

Again the Bank of England's weekly return showed a loss in bullion and a proportion of reserve to liabilities only slightly improved from the week before. Gold holdings and reserve con-

tinued low for the season, but some movement of gold to the British capital is expected in the transfer of Chiff's deposit from Germany and in payment of funds obtained in Paris by the Ottoman loan. In Paris the Bank of France added again about 14,000,000 francs to its gold. Its circulation was contracted some 61,000,000 francs, but advances and discounts combined increased about 21,000,000.

Early in the week further engagement of gold for export brought the total to \$5,000,000 on the present movement, and \$21,000,000 since the first of the year. Of this amount taken last week \$2,000,000 was for Paris and the remaining \$1,000,000, for Berlin, was understood to be intended for transshipment to Russia. In London a large proportion of the South African gold offered in the open market was taken by Paris. London discount rates were firm, and with money continuing easy here and exports not keeping up with the increase of imports, sterling exchange at this centre ruled high in spite of the shipments of gold. Demand sterling was above 4.88 each day and ended the week at 4.88.

When the federal reserve system is in operation it is expected that the movement of gold will to some extent be governed by its operation. In a case like the present, if it were desired to check the outflow of the precious metal, the regional bank in this city would have sold in the open market exchange on Europe until it had broken the high rates prevailing. To do this it would have been necessary for it to have accumulated foreign bills through investment of its surplus funds. In addition, after the new banking act has been under operation for some time, it should be able to exert some measure of influence on the international flow of gold through its power to fix discount rates and to affect the price paid for the use of money in this country.

Through the week monetary conditions in this city continued easy. Call loans were renewed at 1½ per cent, with 2 per cent the high rate. Time accommodation, while a shade firmer for some of the maturities, was still offered at low rates. Mercantile paper was generally issued at 4 per cent, with choice names as low as 3½.

The financing of the week appeared in the Clearing House statement in an increase of more than \$22,000,000 in loans at the end of the week. Cash holdings were only about \$3,000,000 greater, and the surplus reserve fell of some \$2,000,000 to \$39,706,100. This excess surplus, however, is about \$14,000,000 above that of a year ago, and, nominally, money should accumulate here for some weeks to come. Unless Mexican affairs become more serious an abundance of idle money is to be expected for market purposes certainly up to the latter part of August.

COTTON TRADE VERY QUIET.

Mill Men Making Slight Concessions in Price.

Fall River, Mass., May 17.—The cotton goods markets of New England, while still quiet last week, had some features displayed which showed in a small way that buyers had only limited supplies on hand, and that it would require only a moderate increase in the demand to bring about active business. Some mill treasurers, it is true, accepted requests from buyers for lower prices, but there are others who refused point blank to concede anything. Concessions were made, ranging from a sixteenth to an eighth of a cent per yard. The situation on the whole is not encouraging, and while several reasons have been advanced as probable causes for the depression none seems to stand alone.

Just at this season of the year there is usually quiet, but for the past several weeks this quiet has been pronounced. While values for cotton cloths have declined, the grades of cotton used by New England mills have been advancing, but this fact has been lost sight of by those buyers who insist upon reduced prices. One thing remains certain, that unless business shows more activity during the next few weeks than it has displayed during the past three months some drastic measures will have to be taken by mills. Mills are not well supplied with cotton, and a sale of goods in any large amount must be covered by cotton purchases.

The total sales for the week are estimated at 15,000 pieces at the highest. Approximately 45,000 pieces were spots, and most of the others are to be delivered within two months. Buyers have shown themselves shy about bidding for any except nearby deliveries. The demand was largely for wide constructions. The quotations: 28-inch 64x64, 3½c, nominal; 34-inch 64x64, 3½c, nominal; 37-inch 64x64, 3½c; 38-inch 64x64, 3½c; 39-inch 64x64, 3½c, nominal.

WORLD GETS MORE BIBLES

Big Increase in Distribution Reported by Society.

More Bibles and New Testaments were distributed by the American Bible Society the last twelve months than ever before. This announcement was made Saturday at the ninety-eighth annual meeting of the board of managers of the society at the Bible House. The total was 5,531,175 volumes, an increase of 1,201,566 over the preceding year. The total for the ninety-eighth year is 10,519,831.

The output comprised 42,229 Bibles, 763,138 New Testaments and 4,055,738 portions. Nearly one-half were sent out from the New York Bible House, which shows an increase of 215,521 volumes over the preceding year. The society's agents abroad circulated 2,523,795 volumes.

In China 1,863,562 volumes were distributed, an increase over last year of 256,561 volumes. Mexico, in spite of the revolution, has a better showing along with other countries.

TO WAIT FOR POSTOFFICE

No Hope for Long Island City Now, Despite Appropriation.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 17.—Long Island City is not going to get a new postoffice until some time in the distant future, despite the fact that there is an appropriation of \$200,000 available for this purpose. This decision has been arrived at by Treasury officials for two reasons, the first being that they were unable to pick out a site which they felt would suit the needs of the city, and the second being that they did not consider the appropriation large enough.

STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

Reprinted from Sunday's Tribune.

Following is the usual table giving the number of shares of all stocks dealt in last week, together with the highest, lowest and final prices of the week, the net changes of the week, and the high and low prices of the year 1914, with the high and low prices of the year 1913.

Total sales for the week, 1,094,700, against 1,472,100 a week ago and 951,200 a year ago.

From January 1 to date, 1914, 32,215,700, against 34,421,900 in 1913.

Div.	Div.	Name.	No.	Quotation	Range.	High.	Low.	Final.	Net	1914	1913
Rate	Yield								Change.	High.	Low.
—	—	Adams Express	125	103	103	103	103	103	0	103	103
—	—	Alaska Gold M.	26,100	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	0	28½	28½
—	—	Albion Chemicals	100	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	0	11½	11½
—	—	do preferred	1,000	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	0	42½	42½
8.2	6	Am. Amalgamated Copper	65,600	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	0	71½	71½
7.3	4	Am. Agr. Chem.	300	55	55	55	55	55	0	55	55
—	—	Am. Beet Sugar	3,000	21	21	21	21	21	0	21	21
9.0	6	do preferred	100	67	67	67	67	67	0	67	67
7.4	7	Am. Can.	11,500	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	0	28½	28½
—	—	do preferred	2,300	91	91	91	91	91	0	91	91
5.9	7	Am. Car & Foundry	2,200	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	0	50½	50½
6.7	7	do preferred	100	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	0	117½	117½
—	—	Am. Coal Prod. pref.	200	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	0	64½	64½
6.8	6	Am. Cotton Oil	1,200	104	104	104	104	104	0	104	104
—	—	Am. Express	300	104	104	104	104	104	0	104	104
—	—	Am. H. & S. pref.	100	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	0	20½	20½
—	—	Am. Ice Sec.	2,100	104	104	104	104	104	0	104	104
—	—	Am. Lumber	1,300	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	0	32½	32½
7.1	7	do preferred	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100
—	—	Am. Mail	200	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	0	7½	7½
—	—	Am. Mfg. pref.	100	45	45	45	45	45	0	45	45
4.2	4	Am. Smelting	8,800	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	0	101½	101½
6.3	5	do preferred	200	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	0	81½	81½
7.6	12	Am. Sugar	569	31	31	31	31	31	0	31	31
6.7	7	Am. T. & F.	2,900	104	104	104	104	104	0	104	104
6.3	7	do preferred	100	122½	122½	122½	122½	122½	0	122½	122½
8.7	20	Am. Tobacco	200	228	228	228	228	228	0	228	228
5.7	6	do preferred	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100
5.0	5	Am. W. & P.	2,900	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	0	12½	12½
9.1	12	Am. Zinc	1,000	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	0	96½	96½
5.0	5	do preferred	1,000	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	0	100½	100½
5.7	7	Atlantic Coast	1,400	48	48	48	48	48	0	48	48
6.5	6	Baltimore & Ohio	3,800	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	0	92½	92½
4.9	4	do preferred	100	81	81	81	81	81	0	81	81
—	—	Bethlehem Steel	4,000	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	0	42½	42½
—	—	do preferred	100	85	85	85	85	85	0	85	85
—	—	Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	100	7	7	7	7	7	0	7	7
—	—	Brumfield	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100
—	—	Buff R. & E.	2,900	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½	0	21½	21½
—	—	Cal. Petroleum	1,000	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	0	57½	57½
12.3	7	do preferred	100	112	112	112	112	112	0	112	112
—	—	Canadian Pacific	42,000	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	0	101½	101½
—	—	Case, J. I. pref.	8,000	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	0	82½	82½
5.0	5	Central Leather	8,000	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	0	50½	50½
—	—	do preferred	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100
7.6	4	Chenapack & Ohio	9,900	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	0	52½	52½
—	—	Chic. & Allen pref.	100	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	0	12½	12½
—	—	Chic. Great Western	1,000	112	112	112	112	112	0	112	112
—	—	do preferred	2,000	55	55	55	55	55	0	55	55
5.9	5	Chic. M. & S. P.	8,000	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	0	100½	100½
—	—	do preferred	200	127	127	127	127	127	0	127	127
5.3	7	Chic. & Northwestern	300	122½	122½	122½	122½	122½	0	122½	122½
5.5	7	C. & N. W. O.	300	127	127	127	127	127	0	127	127
—	—	C. & O. Copper	24,000	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	0	42½	42½
6.9	7	Consolidated Gas	200	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	0	101½	101½
—	—	Co. Fuel & Iron	1,100	28	28	28	28	28	0	28	28
—	—	Col. & South Iron	1,000	28	28	28	28	28	0	28	28
—	—	Corn Products	1,500	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	0	9½	9½
7.6	5	do preferred	200	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	0	61½	61½
—	—	Deere & Co.	200	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	0	61½	61½
5.0	5	Det. & Hudson	100	150½	150½	150½	150½	150½	0	150½	150½
—	—	D. & L. W.	200	400	400	400	400	400	0	400	400
—	—	Dunham Mfg. Securities	400	15	15	15	15	15	0	15	15
—	—	Erle	12,800	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	0	23½	23½
10.7	6	do preferred	100	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	0	44½	44½
5.4	8	Fed M. & S. pref.	500	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	0	26½	26½
7.5	7	General Electrical	500	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½	0	134½	134½
—	—	General Electric	5,000	74	74	74	74	74	0	74	74
7.8	7	Goodrich, R. F.	1,400	93	93	93	93	93	0	93	93
5.6	4	do preferred	2,200	104	104	104	104	104	0	104	104
5.4	4	Gr. Northern pref.	3,000	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½	0	124½	124½
—	—	do preferred	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100
4.5	5	Greiner & Co.	6,000	35	35	35	35	35	0	35	35
—	—	Hillside Central	100	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	0	111½	111½
—	—	Inspiration Copper	1,500	15	15	15	15	15	0	15	15
4.7	5	Int. Harb. & S. P.	4,000	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	0	63½	63½
9.1	1	Int. Harb. & S. P. pref.	1,400	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	0	104½	104½
5.4	2	International	100	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	0	114½	114½
—	—	do preferred	470	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	0	26½	26½
6.7	6	International Pump	100	104	104	104	104	104	0	104	104
—	—	do preferred	100	90	90	90	90	90	0	90	90
6.7	4	Kansas City South.	6,200	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	0	27½	27½
7.3	3	do preferred	200	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	0	91½	91½
7.3	3	Kansas City	100	95	95	95	95	95	0	95	95
7.3	3	Laclede Gas	100	96	96	96	96	96	0	96	96
6.8	4	Lehigh Valley	100	104	104	104	104	104	0	104	104
6.8	4	Liggett & M. Tobacco	200	229½	229½	229½	229½	229½	0	229½	229½
6.8	4	Lorillard, F. pref.	100	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½	0	134½	134½
6.8	4	Lyons & Co.	100	130	130	130	130	130	0	130	130
6.8	4	Mackay Cos pref.	200	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	0	68½	68½
6.8	4	Manhattan R.	300	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½	0	121½	121½
6.8	4	Mercantile Mfg.	100	84	84	84	84	84	0	84	84
9.1	40	Mex. Petroleum	11,000	73	73	73	73	73	0	73	73
—	—	do preferred	4,000	224	224	224	224	224	0	224	224
8.0	7	Miami Con. Copper	100	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	0	87½	87½
—	—	do preferred	100	125½	125½	125½	125½	125½	0	125½	125½
4.3	3	M. S. P. & S. M.	2,900	125	125	125	125	125	0	125	125
—	—	Mo. R.R. & T.	2,900	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	0	117½	117½
5.3	3	Missouri Pacific	70,000	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	0	31½	31½
5.3	3	Montana Power	1,200	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	0	17½	17½
5.3	3	National Bank	1,000	122	122	122	122	122	0	122	122
5.3	3	do preferred	100	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	0	108½	108½
9.0	30	N. Y. C. & H. R. pref.	490	10	10	10	10	10	0	10	10
9.0	30	N. Y. C. & H. R.	9,000	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	0	11½	11½
5.3	5	N. Y. Central	11,400	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	0	94½	94½
5.3	5	N. Y. C. & H. R.	400	204	204	204	204	204	0	204	204
5.3	5	N. Y. Ont. & West.	1,000	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	0	104½	104½
5.3	5	Nor. & Western	1,000	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	0	104½	104½
6.9	6	North American	1,000	70	70	70	70	70	0	70	70
—	—	North Ohio T. & L.	100	60	60	60	60	60	0	60	60
—	—	Northern Pac.	7,000	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	0	117½	117½
—	—	Northwestern	400	28	28	28	28	28	0	28	28
5.4	6	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	400	28	28	28	28	28	0	28	28
5.4	6	Pacific R.R.	7,000	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	0	111½	111½
5.4	6	People's Gas & Coal	500	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½	0	121½	121½
5.8	5	Pittsburgh Coal	1,400	88	88	88	88	88	0	88	88
5.8	5	Pittsburgh Steel pref.	100	88	88	88	88	88	0	88	88
5.8	5	do preferred	100	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	0	102½	102½
5.8	5	Pullman Palace Car	90	125	125	125	125	125	0	125	125
—	—	Quincy	100	22	22	22	22	22	0	22	22
6.5	10	R. Steel Spring	17,400	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½	0	21½	21½
4.8	4	Reading	105,100	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	0	100½	100½
4.8	4	do preferred	400	90	90	90	90	90	0	90	90
8.1	7	Rep. Iron & Steel	1,900	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	0	23½	23½
—	—	do preferred	200	24	24	24	24	24	0	24	24
—	—	Rock Island	2,100	107	107	107	107	107	0		